



THE

אמרי

# SHEKEL

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*Jabotinsky*



Honor the Man.  
The Dream.  
The Inspiration.  
The Triumph.



An historic centennial tribute to  
Jabotinsky



Published by the AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC.



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## STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF A.I.N.A.

The AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaica Numismatica. It is a democratically organized, membership oriented group, chartered as a non-profit association under the laws of the State of New York.

As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meeting and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related background to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men and women of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a six times a year journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour of Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members. Dues are paid annually at \$10.00 per year; life memberships are offered to all at \$150.00 per year. Junior membership (under 18) \$6 per year. Your interest and participation will be welcomed by any of the affiliated clubs or as a general member of the Association.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
The President's Message .....	2
Ze'ev Jabotinsky Centenary .....	3
Jabotinsky's Jewish Legion — A Profile .....	5
Final Mintage — 1979 Hanukka Coins .....	7
A.I.N.A. Exhibit Award .....	8
The Editor's Column .....	9
Simon Wiesenthal Medal .....	10
Albert Einstein Centenary .....	10
Turning Over a New Theory .....	11
The Jewish Connection .....	12
Midrash of the Menorah .....	14
Max Reinhardt — Actor .....	15
SHEKEL vs. SHEQEL .....	16
Shema Yisrael Medal .....	17
Wide World of Numismatics — Flavius .....	18
Samuel Montagu & Co. ....	20
Emergency Paper Tokens .....	22
Bar Kochba Hideout .....	25
Greater New York Paper Convention .....	26
Holy Days and Holidays .....	29
Israel — World Conference Site .....	30
INSpirations; I.N.S. of Brooklyn .....	31
Joint Dinner in New Jersey .....	31
I.N.S.S.J. Golden Anniversary .....	32
Cincinnati — New I.N.S. Club .....	32
I.N.S. of Brooklyn Proclamation .....	Inside Back Cover

# THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Friends:

I've been overwhelmed with letters from members telling me how glad they are to welcome me back as president of A.I.N.A. To all of you who wrote, thank you for your good wishes.

During my first six months as president, I attended three A.I.N.A. sponsored conventions—The Greater New York Coin Convention in May, the Greater New York Paper Money Convention in August, and the Greater Los Angeles Coin Convention in September. These were all very successful, but I was especially pleased that the first Greater New York Paper Money Convention was such a well received venture. The exhibits were of the highest quality and the dealers did very well. Other outstanding features were the Educational Forum, A.I.N.A.'s Board of Director's meeting, and an Awards Breakfast. We had the pleasure of hearing a talk by Neil Shafer, Senior Editor of Western Publishing Company and President of the International Bank Note Association. His subject was on the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

I would like to thank Bank Note Reporter's editor Bob Lemke, and Coin World Reporter's Fred Reed for the fine coverage they gave the convention. Also, thanks to NASCA for their outstanding handling of the auction. They have consented to handle the auction for 1981. Needless to say, we are all looking forward to next year's convention.

The newest A.I.N.A. affiliation, the I.N.S. of Cincinnati was launched during the American Numismatic Association's convention in August. We had a large turnout for the inaugural meeting, and the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation's director, Nahum Hachohen, was the principal speaker.



Welcome to club president Leonard Kirschner and his slate of officers. Stan Yulish, club coordinator, will follow through in giving them support.

During the ANA Convention, I substituted for ailing Ben Odesser at the Tokens and Medals Society (T.A.M.S.) dinner and presented the coveted Sylvia Odesser Judaica Award to Harry Flower. Accepting for Harry, who was unable to attend, was Illinois collector, Rich Hartzog.

Recently, I made two major announcements. First, Nat Sobel is the new/old editor of THE SHEKEL. Nat was the founding editor of our publication and was the designer of the A.I.N.A. logo. I know he will, once again, do an outstanding job. Assisting Nat will be another founding member of A.I.N.A., Julius Turoff.

Secondly, Fred Roganson will work with me on the A.I.N.A. tour for 1981. No one is better equipped to accept this responsibility. Fred has been on almost every tour since they began. I look for his thoughts in making the tour even better than it has been in the past.

In closing, I would like to remind you to help keep A.I.N.A. growing. Give gift memberships in A.I.N.A. and make every day an occasion. When other gifts have been pushed aside and are long forgotten, a gift membership in A.I.N.A. will still be going strong. The friend or relative who receives your gift of membership will find a new way to enjoy it every day of the year.

SHALOM,

Morris Bram, President



# ZEEV JABOTINSKY CENTENARY

## Commemorative Coin and State Medal 1980

"By profession I am one of the builders who erects a new Temple to one God — whose name is the Jewish people."

Zeev Jabotinsky

Among the leaders of the Jewish Renaissance Movement Jabotinsky occupies a unique place. Poet, writer, journalist, soldier and statesman, an orator by the grace of God and a leader of men, Jabotinsky served his nation with his spoken word, his pen and his sword. Being also endowed with great linguistic talent, he entered the world of Russian literature at the early age of 17 with his translation of Edgar Allan Poe into Russian.

Born in 1880 in Czarist Russia, where Jewry, deprived of all civil rights, was living under the threat of pogroms, Jabotinsky revolted against the Jews' passive acceptance of their tragic lot, and in 1903 he joined the first self-defence corps, created in Odessa by the student organization "Yerushalayim".

After the Kishinev pogrom in 1903, he translated Bialik's "Beir HaHarega" \* into Russian. The poem, following the brutal massacre, created a psychological revolution in Russian Jewry, and self-defence units were organized in all parts of Russia.

In the years 1903-1914 Jabotinsky devoted his time and energy to the struggle for Jewish rights in Czarist Russia, fighting against assimilation and for the creation of Hebrew schools in the Diaspora and a Hebrew University in Jerusalem. By profession a journalist, Jabotinsky became a leading personality in the Russian liberal journalistic world.

At the outbreak of World War I, he realized that only the participation of Jewry in the war under its own name (and not as anonymous soldiers fighting in the opposing armies) would give Jews the right to demand the fulfilment of their aspirations for a national homeland in Eretz Israel. Against the opposition of the Zionist leadership, Jabotinsky started agitation in England for the formation of an armed Jewish force to take part in the military operations undertaken for the liberation of Palestine from the Turkish yoke.

Gradually, as a result of Jabotinsky's activities, the British authorities began to change their mind, and in August 1917 a Jewish regiment — the Jewish Legion — was created (later to be officially named "The First Judeans") and served as an



500 Sheqel—gold.

integral part of the British Army under Allenby. Jabotinsky served in the Legion as Lieutenant. The Jewish Legion took an active part in the battle for Palestine.

In 1920, after demobilization, Jabotinsky anticipating a pogrom, organized the first self-defence corps (which actively resisted the Arab mob). Arrested together with nineteen members of the Hagana, he was sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour and his friends to three. Imprisoned in the fortress of Acre, Jabotinsky launched an energetic campaign to quash the sentence, claiming that self-defence was a natural right. After a prolonged judicial struggle, the sentence was finally quashed and, as a consequence, the military administration in Palestine was replaced by a civil one.

In 1921 Jabotinsky joined the Zionist Executive formed by H. Weizman, but in 1923, disagreeing with the policy of the Zionist Organization towards Great Britain which failed to fulfil its obligations under the Mandate, he resigned, and in the same year formed the Betar Movement, to be followed in 1925 by the Zionist Revisionist Union, which adopted an activist policy vis-à-vis Great Britain.

Jabotinsky realized that, in the final account, Jewry would have to pay the same price for its statehood as was exacted from all other nations in return for their freedom and independence, i.e. blood. Inspired by Trumpeldor's conception of HeHalutz, Betar, in addition to preparing its members for work in Eretz Israel, also gave them military training. Out of the ranks of Betar came the Irgun Zvai Leumi\*\* and Lohamei Herut Israel.\*\*\*

In 1935, faced with the growth of militant Arab nationalism, Jabotinsky, in order to gain the right to launch independent political activities, left the Zionist Organization and formed the New Zionist Organization.

In 1936, realizing the danger confronting European Jewry, he inaugurated a vigorous campaign for the liquidation of the Diaspora; to this end he embarked upon a policy of alliances with the governments of Eastern European countries, in order to be able to exercise pressure upon Great Britain to open the doors of Palestine for the free immigration of Jews. At the same time he sponsored illegal immigration into Palestine, which was organized by the N.Z.O., Irgun and Betar.

In 1937 Jabotinsky met in Cairo a delegation from the Revisionist Movement in Palestine; it was decided that Jabotinsky was to arrive illegally in Eretz Israel and, together with the Irgun, to start a revolt against the British administration, while 10,000 armed members of Berith HeHayal — an organization of demobilized soldiers — (together with members of the Betar) were to come from Europe and disembark on the shores of Palestine, to conduct military operations against the British Army. The preparations for the implementation of the plan were interrupted by the outbreak of the Second World War.

While engaged in political activities, Jabotinsky continued to write poems, novels, stories and articles on political, social and economic issues, which were translated into virtually all the languages spoken by Jews in the Diaspora. His novel "Shimshon", "The Story of the Jewish Legion" and "The Five" inspired Jewish youth throughout the world.

At the outbreak of World War II, Jabotinsky headed a delegation of the N.Z.O. to U.S.A. to start agitation for the creation of a Jewish army, which would take part in the war against Nazi Germany and later put in a claim for a Jewish State in



25 Sheqel—silver  
(Proof and B.U.)



70mm Bronze Medal.



# JABOTINSKY'S JEWISH LEGION ADDED NEW DIMENSION TO POLITICAL ZIONISM

(A Profile)

By Ben G. Frank

Who was Ze'ev Jabotinsky?

Nine out of ten American Jews probably do not know, but this legendary Jewish leader who would have been 100 years old this year was a Zionist statesman, a modern Jewish military hero, a founder of the Jewish state and an architect of the State of Israel. Also little known is that he was a poet, prolific writer, outstanding orator, novelist and translator. His excellence in Russian

literature was so great that at the age of 17 he translated several poems by Edgar Allen Poe into Russian.

Why the mystique about Ze'ev Vladimir Jabotinsky; the man whom Prime Minister Menachem Begin has described as his mentor and thousands of disciples consider a prophet?

People begin to nod their heads in recognition when informed of his

*Continued on page 6*

## Jabotinsky

*Cont'd from  
previous page*

Palestine. In the midst of these political negotiations, Jabotinsky died, suddenly, in 1940.

So strong was his belief that the Jewish State would come into being in our time, that in his will he requested that his mortal remains should be buried at the place of his death, to be transferred to Eretz Israel only by order of the Government of the Jewish State. In 1964, by order of the Prime Minister of Israel, Levi Eshkol, his wishes were carried out.

\* Beir HaHarega — in the City of Slaughter.

\*\* Irgun Zvai Leumi — National Military Organization.

\*\*\* Lohamei Herut Israel — Fighters for Freedom of Israel.

### Description of the medal:

Obverse: A sculptural portrait of Zeev Jabotinsky and his signature in Hebrew and in English.

Reverse: The emblem of the "Betar" movement and one of Jabotinsky's statements "Zion is ours" in Hebrew and in English.

Edges: Emblem of the State, the words: "State of Israel" in Hebrew and in English, a serial number and the date 1980 — תשמ"א

Design: obverse — Lellya Zuaf David, reverse — Jacob Zim

Reliefs: obverse — Kretschmer from a sculpture of Lellya Zuaf David, reverse — Moshe Nov

Minting: Kretschmer, Jerusalem

### Details of the medal:

Cat. No.: 15075701 / Metal: Bronze / Diameter: 70 mm. / Weight: 140 g

### Description of the coin:

Obverse: The face value: 25 sheqel for the silver coins and 500 sheqel for the gold coins. The State Emblem, the inscription: Zeev Jabotinsky 1880-1940 תרמ"א-תש"א, the word "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic, the year of issue 1980 — תשמ"א

Reverse: The portrait of Jabotinsky and his name in Hebrew characters.

Edges: BU — plain, Proof, silver and gold — milled

Design: The portrait — Tidhar Dagan. The characters and both face values — Zvi Narkis

Reliefs and minting: The Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa

### Details of the coins:

Cat. No.	Description	Face value	Metal	Diameter	Weight
32542305	Proof marked with Hebrew 'mem' (מ) (ג)	500 sheqel	Gold/900	30 mm	17.28 g.
22541373	Proof marked with Hebrew 'mem' (מ) (ס)	25 sheqel	Silver/900	37 mm	26 g.
22540377	BU marked with "Star of David"	25 sheqel	Silver/900	37 mm	26 g.

### Legal Tender issued by the Bank of Israel

The complete set of 3 coins, as well as the single gold coin, are supplied in a handsome olive-wood display case.

contributions.

He was a founder of the Jewish Legion in World War I.

He organized the first self-defense units in Palestine and commanded the defense of Jerusalem in 1920.

He warned the Jews of Eastern Europe in 1938, "either you liquidate the Diaspora or the Diaspora will liquidate you." Had his plea been heeded, untold numbers of Jews would have survived the Holocaust.

He founded the youth organization Brit Trumpeldor (Betar) and the World Union of Zionist Revisionists.

He was the "conscience" of the Zionist movement not to veer from the cause of the establishment of a Jewish State.

Jabotinsky is not very well known because he died (at the age of 60) in 1940, and was not on hand to see the birth of the state 8 years later. He was among the few who predicted the state's formation.

In their struggle for the State of Israel, insiders differed on tactics and methods. Jabotinsky was the first major leader of this century to preach that Jewish security must be won by the sword. He was the rejuvenator of the military factor as a deterrent for attacks on Israel. Although a leader of the Zionist movement and at one time a member of the World Zionist Executive, he would sometimes disagree sharply with the Zionist establishment.

But during the last 2 decades much of the bitterness over the struggle for the Jewish State has receded and Israeli and American Jewish historians have brought to light the ideals of this great Zionist visionary and warrior. One Zionist writer said, "Jabotinsky belongs to the entire Jewish people."

Much research is being done in Israel to gather his writings and speeches, to study the man and to look at him dispassionately. The Jabotinsky Foundation, a non-profit

organization dedicated to perpetrating his ideological and literary legacy has been recently established in the U.S. This group will also hold a gala dinner at the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York City on November 11 to mark the 100th anniversary of his birth. The keynote speaker, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, is a disciple of Jabotinsky.

Jabotinsky's life . . . his time, his talent, his zeal were devoted to champion Zionist causes. In point of fact, famous Russian writers, among them Maxim Gorki, complained that the Zionists "stole" Jabotinsky away from Russian literature where a great literary future awaited him. They praised his linguistic and stylistic talent and saw in Jabotinsky's devotion to Jewish and Zionist politics a loss to Russian literature.

At the outbreak of World War I, the 34-year-old Jabotinsky was the hero of Russian Zionism. He was the most sought after speaker and lecturer who on his endless tours crisscrossed the length and breadth of Europe. He was in the vanguard of the fight against Jewish assimilationists and for recognition of Jewish national rights in Russia. He was twice nominated as the Zionist candidate to the "Duma," the Parliament of Czarist Russia.

World War I changed the destiny of the Jewish people and Zionism. Jabotinsky together with Trumpeldor and other Zionists, overcame much opposition from many sources and established a Jewish military unit that would fight on the side of the British and ultimately defeat the Turks in Palestine. The Jewish people, declared Jabotinsky, could only acquire the right to be heard at the Peace Conference if its sons played their part on the battlefield, not as anonymous soldiers in the existing armies, but as a "national identity."

In forming the Jewish Legion, Jabotinsky introduced a new dimen-



sion to political Zionism and practical colonization: the military factor. He himself took part in the battles of the Jewish legion for the liberation of Eretz Israel from the Turks and was promoted to Lieutenant. In April, 1920, he would form the first self defense unit in the country and command the defense of Jerusalem.

Throughout his life he battled the British and he stood up to the Arab extremists. He also was convinced that the Zionists in power in Palestine would not act against the anti-Zionist policy of the British government which had failed to fulfill her obligations under the British Mandate.

It was for his opposition to the British, that the Mandate Government refused in 1929 to honor his entry visa to Palestine, after a lecture tour abroad. He remained out of his homeland to the end of his days.

Jabotinsky realized that the advent of Nazism in Germany would endanger the physical survival of European Jewry. In 1936, he warned East European Jewry to come home to Eretz Israel.

At the outbreak of World War II, Jabotinsky went to the U.S. with the aim of organizing a Jewish Army which was to take part in the world struggle against Nazi Germany. In 1940, in the middle of political negotiations with influential Congressmen, as well as with governments in exile, Jabotinsky visited the summer camp of the Zionist youth organization, Betar, in Hunter, New York. He died there among his disciples. In his will he asked that his body be buried where he died and transferred to Eretz Israel only by order of the Government of a Jewish State. In 1964, by order of Israel's Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, his wishes were carried out and he found his rest on Mt. Herzl, in close proximity to the grave of Dr. Theodor Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement.

## FINAL MINTAGE FIGURES FOR 1979 HANUKKA COINS AND VARIOUS MEDALS

Jerusalem, Israel: The Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp. has announced final mintage figures for the following items:

### 1) 1979 Hanukka Coins (discontinued on January 15, 1980)

Silver B.U.	31,736
Silver Proof	19,113

### 2) Medals (Discontinued on February 29th, 1980)

Israel-Egypt Peace.	gold 35mm	8,200
	silver 59mm	10,574
Let My People Go.	bronze 59mm	2,373
	silver 59mm	1,046
United Jewish Appeal.	bronze 59mm	2,269
	silver 59mm	1,034
Mateh Yehuda.	bronze 59mm	1,820
	silver 59mm	817
Chess Olympiad.	bronze 59mm	3,182
Joint Israel Appeal.	bronze 59mm	1,816
10th Festival of Song.	bronze 59mm	2,172
80 Years Z.O.A.	bronze 59mm	2,171
Canada Park, J.N.F.	bronze 59mm	1,618
Hebrew University	silver 45mm	1,794

Now that his works are being restored, published and disseminated by the Jabotinsky Foundation; now that the Jabotinsky Centennial Dinner will be on November 11, it is good to recall the words of the author Arthur Koestler who in his inimitable concise form, so aptly summed up Jabotinsky's career:

"Jabotinsky was a National Liberal in the great 19th Century tradition, a revolutionary of the 1848 brand, successor to Garibaldi and Mazzini. He was one of the most colorful figures that modern Jewry has produced . . . He was idolized by the young, endowed with exceptional personal charm and a brilliant public speaker . . . In the light of present events, with the Jewish State an established reality, almost every point of Jabotinsky's program has either been implemented by official Zionism, or vindicated by the trend of events."

# EXHIBIT AWARD INITIATED BY AINA

AINA has instituted an award which will be given to the best exhibit of the month at each I.N.S. club.

The certificate is 8½" × 11" and carries the official AINA seal with a blue-white ribbon, signed by Morris Bram and counter signed by the corresponding I.N.S. president.

Rules for exhibiting, judging or winning should be made by the individual clubs.

The following are suggestions—

1. Clubs should ask the members for a list of subjects they would like to exhibit. This should be spread over the annual meeting period. Subjects should list approximately 4 items each month and new acquisitions are welcome but should be considered non competitive.
2. Exhibits to be shown in the first part of the meeting so there can be ample time to judge at the coffee break.
3. Judging rules should point out that the value of coins should not be

the determining factor. The person that tells the most interesting story, or the exhibit that shows the most research and planning should be considered the winner.

4. The winner can be selected by a few judges or the entire membership can be given voting ballots. Giving the members the responsibility of judging makes them pay closer attention to both speaker and exhibit and everybody benefits.

5. Winners should not be eligible to win for another 6 months or a year. The reasons behind this are that some people are good enough to win consistantly. This should give more members an equal opportunity.

6. A non-competitive exhibitor should have a card in front of his exhibit saying "non competitive until —".

7. The winning certificate can be laminated or framed if the clubs finances allow.

*Continued on page 27*





## THE EDITOR'S COLUMN



Dear Readers:

With an olive branch in my left hand, and the pen in my right, I wish to take this opportunity to wish each of you a happy and healthy New Year . . . Le'shana Tova.

After an absence of about 10 years, it feels good, to once again sit in the editor's chair.

I've always been proud to be associated with AINA and with the SHEKEL in particular. We will endeavor to bring to you the very best in articles; each issue will highlight new and unique facets of numismatica; i.e. our next issue will be dedicated to the centennial of Albert Einstein's birth. Future issues may highlight the numismatic collections of the Jewish Museum in New York City, and the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.

This issue features articles by Messrs. Hoenig, Semmelman, Hendin, and Flower and Mrs.

Haffner, and new columns by Julius Turoff and Ed Baruch. A new feature "INSpirations" - highlighting outstanding INS club activities or functions is inaugurated. We shall also periodically reprint articles of interest from other sources with permission, and appropriate credit to the respective publications.

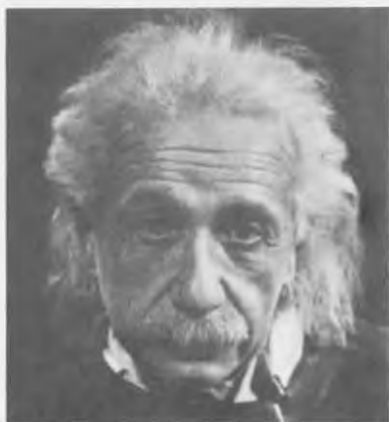
Since this is YOUR publication we welcome any comment or criticism that you may have. Do you want a specific article or column? We shall print it, if it will be of interest to many and tastefully written. In any case, let us hear from you in our "Letters to the Editor" column.

A.I.N.A. is the bridge that links America and Israel numismatically, and "The Shekel" is the mortar that holds the bridge together.

So once again, let us hear from you.

Shalom

Nathan Sobel, Editor



**ALBERT EINSTEIN**  
**1880-1980**



$$E=mc^2$$

This year we mark the 100th Anniversary of Albert Einstein's birth. We would like to dedicate the next issue to this great scientist whose theories have changed the world and mankind.

Many commemorative coins, medals and tokens have been issued in his honor.

We solicit articles & numismatica from our readers. Won't you please participate in honoring this giant.

The United States honors  
**SIMON WIESENTHAL**  
with a Gold Medal

Stella B. Hackel, Director of the Bureau of the Mint, announced that the Bureau has been authorized by the Congress to reproduce for public sale bronze duplicates of the Congressional gold medal recently presented to Simon Wiesenthal, in recognition of his contribution to international justice through the documentation and location of war criminals from World War II.

The obverse, designed and modeled by Frank Gasparro, Chief Sculptor and Engraver of the United States, carries a portrait of Mr. Wiesenthal. The reverse, designed by Sandra Walker, an artist and staff assistant to Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, and modeled by Sheryl Winter of the Philadelphia Mint Engraving Staff, features a torch superimposed upon a world globe. The border legend **Keeper of the Flame to the Conscience of the World** was taken from remarks made by Senator McGovern, sponsor of the legislation, at the time it was introduced in Congress. Also on the bor-

der is the inscription By Act of Congress Public Law 96-211 of March 17, 1980.

The Simon Wiesenthal 3-inch bronze medal is NO. 671 on the Mint list. Duplicates may be purchased for \$8.30 through the mail. Postage and handling costs are included in the purchase price. Orders should be sent to the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, California 94175, accompanied by either a check or money order payable to the Bureau of the Mint.

The medal may also be obtained over the counter for \$8.00 at the U.S. Mint sales outlets in the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, the San Francisco Old Mint and the Exhibit Hall in the Main Treasury Building in Washington, D.C. Due to production workloads, however, it is expected that mail orders will not be filled for approximately 8 to 12 weeks after acceptance. Medals will be available over the counter in the Mint sales areas commencing in December 1980.

N.S.



The Congressional gold medal for Simon Wiesenthal.



# TURNING OVER A NEW THEORY

By David Hendin



Some months ago I submitted an article to *The Numismatic Review* concerning the possibility that we have been looking upside down at the reverse of the silver shekels and half-shekels of the First Jewish War Against Rome (66-70 A.D.).

Coincidentally, the very week that the article was published we received two dinner guests at our home: Dr. Ya'akov Meshorer, chief curator of the Bronfman Archaeological Museum of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem; and distinguished Israeli numismatist Shraga Qedar.

The article about the possibility of the upside-down shekel became the subject of an animated dinner conversation.

Both Meshorer and Qedar said that they believed that there was an inconsistency in the way we were looking at many of the ancient Jewish coins. But turning the reverse of the shekels upside down was not the only way to solve the problem.

Perhaps, they said, the bunches of grapes and the vine leaves on the coins of the First Jewish revolt and of the Bar Kochba War should in fact be looked at "upside down", but the pomegranates on the shekels should be looked at "rightside up." This would give a consistency to both the axis of the coins as well as the locations and directions of the inscriptions.

This idea was also recently put forth independently by Mel Wacks in the newsletter of the Biblical Numismatic Society.

The proposal, then, is that the pomegranates on the reverse of the Jewish Shekels have been looked at correctly all along. However, some of the other coins were looked at topsy-turvy.

I have no problem with this theory, since the end result is similar to the one I was trying to achieve with my little article in the *Numismatic Review*—a consistency in the coins of the two Jewish Wars.

I must admit, though, it is a bit disorienting to look at bunches of grapes and vine leaves on tendrils hanging upside down. On the other hand, we have already begun to adjust to the proveable fact that the anchors on the coins of Alexander Jannaeus were intended to stand upside down.

Indeed, there is much to be said for the possibility that in ancient times people did not look at coins as "rightside up" or "upside down."

We have developed this perception in modern times because we often portray coins in photographic plates or drawings—as two-dimensional objects. It is often difficult for us to keep in mind the fact that they are indeed three-dimensional objects.

One interesting possibility that developed in my conversation with the two Israeli numismatists offers a fascinating idea: In the context of the Temple services, perhaps some of the agricultural objects depicted were intended to represent some kind of an offering related to the

*Continued on page 29*



# THE JEWISH CONNECTION

by Julius Turoff



*"The mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few, booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God".*

Thomas Jefferson  
June 1826 in Monticello  
Ten Days Before His Death

world. He lived far beyond his income and as a result, when he died, the estate was in debt to the amount of \$107,000. An auction took place which depleted the mansion of all its treasures, relics, mementos and furniture. A final sale gave ownership of the house and grounds to a chemist-druggist named James T. Barclay. His intention was to plant mulberry trees and start a silkworm business. He soon gave up on his plans and the building started to fall apart from neglect. It was put up for sale and came to the attention of Uriah P. Levy, our Jewish connection to the symbolic nickel.

Uriah's veneration of Jefferson can be explained by a letter written to a John Coulter in 1832. This was 6 years after the death of Jefferson,

*"I consider Thomas Jefferson to be one of the greatest men in history—He did much to mold our republic in a form in which a man's religion does not make him ineligible for political or governmental life".*

The hero worship becomes even more understandable when the anti-religious incidents in Uriah Levy's life are reviewed. He had decided on a Navy career early in life. It was difficult for a Jew to become an officer. Uriah encountered obstacles at every level. The final tally came to 5 court martials, a duel in which he

The Jefferson Nickel began its career in 1938 when a design by Felix Schlag won in competition with 390 artists and engravers. The prize was \$1500. The nickel is still being made and it looks like it will continue for a long time. Jefferson is portrayed on the obverse and Monticello, his home, is on the reverse. Jefferson spent 25 years in changing and improving his beloved Monticello. It contained features that never were known in America up to that time. Such items as revolving doors, dumbwaiters, inside toilets, and connecting buildings with tunnels were from the inventive mind of Jefferson. The gardens and trees as well as the foods grown were importations that were also firsts to the United States. This was also the place that introduced ice cream from France. Jefferson entertained lavishly, his Monticello was open house to the most important people in the



Monticello.



The Jefferson Nickel.



killed a man and a court of inquiry. He was also dismissed from the Navy rolls after reaching captain and he sued the U.S. Navy for anti-semitism. He won his case and was reinstated. He finally became a Commodore, the highest rank in the Navy and the first Jew ever to attain that rank. In light of his difficulties one can understand why Jefferson stood out as the greatest American to Uriah P. Levy.

While he was grounded between court martials, he invested in real estate in Greenwich Village. He became quite wealthy. This enabled him to travel at will and when in Paris he met a very prominent sculptor named Pierre David D'Angers. He commissioned him to do a statue of Jefferson. When completed, and mounted on a marble base, Uriah offered it to the people of the United States. After much haggling by congress, it was finally accepted and placed on the White House lawn for



Uriah P. Levy

30 years. Today it is in the rotunda of the Capitol. The original clay model was given to the city of New York and can be seen in the Council Chambers of City Hall.

Uriah now turned his attention to the broken down Monticello and arranged to purchase it. He paid \$2700 for the house and 218 acres. He added the adjoining lands and brought Monticello up to 2700 acres. He put his mother in charge of the mansion and started to restore it to its original state. While away at sea, he learned that his mother had died, and was buried in Monticello. He had a monument placed on the grave with the Hebrew date as well as the English date. It reads

**RACHEL PHILLIPS LEVY  
DIED 7 OF IYAR MAY 5591  
AD 1838**

The story of Uriah P. Levy could not be complete without the incident in Brazil when Emperor Dom Pedro offered Lt. Uriah P. Levy the command of his brand new 60 gun frigate which Brazil had just ordered from the U.S. The offer was tempting but Uriah's answer was spontaneous.

*"Your Majesty, I must graciously decline this great honor. I love my country and the Navy of the United States. With no reflection on you, sir, or your service—I would rather serve as a cabin boy in the United States Navy than hold the rank of Admiral in any other service in the world".*

Uriah P. Levy made many contributions to the Navy by charting sea lanes, reporting weather conditions, and introducing new codes of ethics on board ship, but to him, the most important thing he did was to abolish flogging on U.S. ships. He was instrumental in getting a law passed

*Continued on page 29*

# THE MIDRASH OF THE MENORAH MEDAL

by D. Bernard Hoenig



*"... And thou shalt make a candlestick of pure gold ... and there shall be six branches going out of the side thereof ... three cups made like almond blossoms in one branch, a knob and a flower; and three cups made like almond blossoms, a knob and a flower in the other branch; so for the six branches going out of the candlestick ... (Exodus 25:31-36)*

Thus it was that the construction of the seven-branched candelabrum—the Menorah—was mandated by G-d in the Sinai, following the Israelites exodus from Egypt. From the desert Tabernacle to the Temple in Jerusalem, the light of the Menorah inspired the People of Israel and illuminated their lives. Even though its flames have been tragically extinguished for the last 2,000 years, the Menorah continues to glow. In the Jewish home, synagogue and school, miniature candelabra have burned brightly, promising that, one day, the Temple will be rebuilt.

Although that day has not, as yet, arrived, the Menorah has at least been restored to a position of prominence after its designation, in 1948, as the national emblem of the State of Israel. Reflecting the sovereignty of the Jewish nation, the Menorah appears on more coins, medals and currency than any other Judaic symbol. Not including the official seal that is engraved on the rim of every State medal and on the reverse of most commemoratives, there are more than 20 medals, 4 Anniversary coins, 3 trade coins, all of the recent

Chanukah coins and 8 banknotes that have utilized various forms of the Menorah for their main designs.

Israel's first Menorah coins—the 1958 Independence Day and 1958 Chanukah commemoratives—are linked to the coins of Mattathias Antigonus, the last Hasmonean king who reigned between 40 and 37 B.C.E. His early coinage, unlike that of any other Judean money, depicted the Temple's Menorah. But, in truth, the real source of the modern Menorah money predates that ancient currency, going back to the 40 year sojourn of the Jews through the wilderness of Sinai.

In a beautiful Midrash—a 4,000 year old commentary found in the *Tanchuma B'haaloscha*—it is related how Moses, upon receiving G-d's commandments regarding the Menorah, questioned the complicated construction. Whereupon G-d said to Moses,

*"... make it according to the pattern which shall be shownn to you on the mountain." (Exodus 25:40)*

According to the Midrash, a flaming medal was sent down from heaven to Moses. On its face was G-d's engraving of the Menorah—the "pattern" mentioned in the Torah. Through this medal, Moses was guided in the fashioning of the great candelabrum - made from one solid mass of gold.

As with all Midrashim, it is more than just a beautiful story. Rather, it contains a profound message that

*Continued on page 32*



# MAX REINHARDT, ACTOR AND STAGE MANAGER

By Eli Semmelman

Reinhardt who formerly was called Goldman was born in 1873 in Baden near Vienna and died in the U.S. in 1943. Reinhardt was one of the moulders of the theater in the 20th Century.

At the age of 17 he became an actor and assistant to the stage director in the Royal Theatre of Salzburg, (Austria). Otto Brem the manager of the German Theatre in Berlin brought him there in 1894 and Reinhardt inherited his position in 1905.

In his work as stage director, Reinhardt wanted to combine the two main theatrical traditions—the Barock tradition which he learned in Vienna and the literal intellectual tradition which ruled in Berlin. He said “plays” should be played in the spirit of our epoch and not as they were acted in the times of their authors. He composed, in Berlin, a modern repertory with a verigated cosmopolitan character. Reinhardt’s stage directing was experimenting and exhibitionism. He used to put on the stage many actors. He used irradiated decoration and a revolving stage which he used for the first time in the play *Midsummer’s Night Dream* by Shakespeare in 1905. In 1909 he directed *Hamlet* in a modern version and performed it outside the theatre in the streets and plazas (Venezia). These innovations and technical inventions accompanied his general grasp in the revival of the theatre and had great influence on the European theatre. Reinhardt did not use the method of star actors and he operated well known actors in small as in big roles. Nearby, the German theatre an actors school

functioned under his direction. Of the actors who studied and worked with him were: Basseman, Granach, Deutsch, and Marlene Dietrich. Some of his famous performances were the “*Miracle In Olympia*” (London 1911), which was performed without speaking; *King Ediphus* (London 1912) (*Everyone* 1920), which was performed in Salzburg in an annual festival which Reinhardt organized; “*St. Johana*” by G.B. Shaw, with Elizabeth Bergner (Berlin 1924); “*Six Souls Selling an Author*” by Pirandello (Berlin.).

When the Nazi regime came to power he immigrated to the U.S. (1934) and performed in Hollywood the play *Midsummer’s Night Dream* by Shakespeare before a large audience. He used the gigantic decoration of the play also in the movie version which he directed. At the end of his life he managed a school for actors at the West End.

The coin on the photograph is a 25 Schilling of Austria, issued to commemorate his 100th birthday in 1973 . . . Besides this coin I know of medals issued in his honor.

The coin photographed here is in actual size.



Austrian coin of Max Reinhardt

# SHEKEL vs. SHEQEL or SHE<sup>K</sup><sub>Q</sub> EL?

PROSPECTUS

\$1,000,000,000

Dated: May 1, 1980

## SIXTH DEVELOPMENT ISSUE STATE OF ISRAEL

Two types of bonds are now being offered in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000,000.

(a) Interest Bearing Bonds, denominated Fifteen Year 4% Dollar Coupon Bonds. Bonds will come due on the 1st day of May following the 14th anniversary of the date on which subscriptions were made.

The Bonds are being offered on a best efforts basis, and the proceeds will depend upon the total number of Bonds sold. The cost of flotation, estimated at \$20,000,000, and the final determination as to the underwriting discount, set at a maximum of 6%. See "Summary of Underwriting Agreement." As at April 30, 1980 \$120,178,750 of these Bonds had been sold.

On February 23, 1980 a new currency unit, the Israeli Sheqel (IS.), was introduced, replacing the Israeli Pound (IL.) on the basis of 1 IS.=10 IL.

As at April 2, 1980 the representative rate of exchange was U.S. \$1.00=IS. 4.16. The Prospectus indicates where a different rate of exchange was used for converting figures from Israeli Sheqels (see "Foreign Exchange" p. 5) into U.S. Dollars.

**Description of the Bonds.** The principal and appreciated principal of all Bonds, and interest on Coupon Bonds, are payable upon their due dates in currency of the United States at agencies of the State of Israel in New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and San Francisco, California. Interest on the Coupon Bonds begins from the first day of the month following the month in which the subscription is accepted by the bank. Interest for the unexpired balance of any current interest period at the time of sale is paid in advance at the time of delivery of the Bond.

**DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR ISRAEL**  
215 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003

The new State of Israel Bonds prospectus makes reference to the new SHEQEL denomination of Israel, which became effective this fall.

The Israeli Lira, or pound is no longer legal. The Israelis are required to write all personal checks in SHEQELs only.

The Post Office too, issued new Postage Stamps bearing SHEQEL denominations only, while destroying the entire stocks of stamps which bear Lira denominations. The use of the old stamps, also became illegal.

Thus the era of Lirot or pounds, fades into the past, becoming collectibles only.

This change should encourage and boost our noble hobby of Israeli Numismatics.

### Editor's Comment:

Almost 13 years ago, in the Spring of 1968, the first issue of *The Shekel* was published.

The Board of Directors of the newly formed A.I.N.A. voted unanimously to adopt the publication name, proposed by your current editor. (see Vol. 1, No. 1, back cover). It was the most obvious thing we could do.

Now, 13 years later, the Israeli government officially adopted the "SHEQEL" as the new monetary unit of the country.

Please note that Israel's "SHEQEL" is spelled with a "Q", which is not a typographical error; after all, we own the copyright on "The Shekel" spelled with a "K". . .

How do you feel about the change in spelling? Please write.



# “SHEMA YISRAEL” MEDAL

on PARADE and PRESENTATION to DIGNITARIES



Giant “Shema” medal on parade.



The Chief Rabbi of Israel, **Shlomo Goren**, receives a “Shema Yisrael” medal. Awarding the medal are (R.) Mr. David Shoham and (L.) Mr. Eliezer Shiloni, chairman, and Managing Director of IGCAM, Jerusalem.



The inscription reads: To Ofira Navon, First Shema Yisrael medal—in appreciation from the Israel government Coins & Medals Corp. Ltd., Jerusalem, June 22, 1980.



Mrs. Ofira Navon, Wife of the President of Israel, Mr. Yitzhak Navon, receives a gold “Shema Yisrael” medal No. 1, from Mr. David Shoham, Board Chairman of IGCAM.



Israel's 32nd Anniversary Parade.



The Shema medal float by I.G.C.A.M. Some of the paraders. Left to right Moe Weinschel, Faye Stern, Nat Sobel, Jeff Schaeffer & father.

# THE WIDE WORLD OF NUMISMATICS

Flavius Josephus

by Edward Baruch



The destruction of Jerusalem is laid by Josephus not only to Vespasian and his son Titus, but also to the battles that the Jews themselves had with each other. Josephus himself

was a witness to this great historical happening. He had been taken by Titus as a member of his staff, his main responsibility being that of trying to persuade his fellow Jews to surrender. This he tried many times, speaking to the beleaguered men inside the Jerusalem walls in their own language.

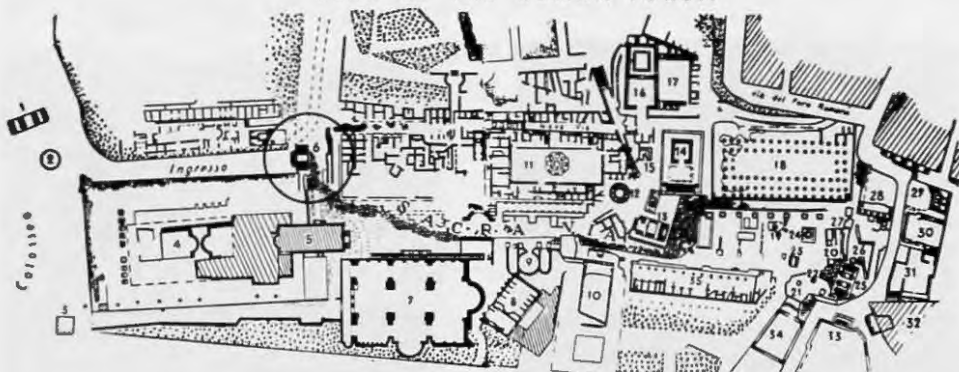
After the taking of the holy city and the destruction of the Temple, and as an eyewitness of this tragedy, Josephus in his writings mourns . . . "the most marvellous edifice we have ever seen or heard of," which was burnt down by the Romans. Josephus also marvels at the exactness of this happening, for Solomon's Temple was also burnt on the same day of the same month.

Josephus tries to make peace with himself by stating that Titus offered him to take whatever he wished from his wrecked country . . . "and I, now that my native place had fallen, having nothing more precious to take



Flavius Josephus

## PLAN OF THE ROMAN FORUM



1. Arch of Constantine. — 2. Meta Sudans. — 3. Colossus of Nero. — 4. Temple of Venus and Rome. — 5. St. Francesca Romana. — 6. Arch of Titus. — 7. Basilica of Maxentius. — 8. Sts. Cosma e Damiano. — 9. Round Temple of Romulus. — 10. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. — 11. House of the Vestal Virgins. — 12. Temple of Vesta. — 13. Temple of Julius Caesar. — 14. Temple of Castor and Pollux. — 15. Fountain of Juturna. — 16. Santa Maria Antiqua. — 17. Temple of Augustus. — 18. Basilica Julia.

— 19. Lacus Curtius. — 20. The Rostra. — 21. The Comitium. — 22. Lapis Niger. — 23. Anaglyph of Trajan. — 24. Column of Foca. — 25. Arch of Septimius Severus. — 26. Umbilicus Urbis. — 27. Milvianum Atrium. — 28. Temple of Saturnus. — 29. Portico of the Twelve Gods. — 30. Temple of Vespasian. — 31. Temple of Concordia. — 32. Mamertine Prison. — 33. Sts. Martina and Luca. — 34. Curia. — 35. Basilica Aemilia.



and preserve as a consolation for my personal misfortunes, asked Titus for the freedom of some of my countrymen. I also received by the grace of his favour a gift of sacred books. After that, I requested that my brother and hundreds of my imprisoned friends be set free, and my request was granted."

Much has been written about Josephus' account of the "War of the Jews," and a good part of it had been adjudged as unreliable by some historians, for they claim that he had written this account mainly to justify his role during that most fateful period in Jewish history. But since no other account exists, we must take his writings with great respect and glean from it all we can. And because Josephus was the only witness to write about that era, it is not likely that anyone is in a position to contradict him.



Coin of Titus



Medallion of Herod the Great



Arch of Titus



The medal by Judaic Heritage Society.



The Temple Menora, carried by the Jewish slaves, as depicted on the Arch of Titus.

# THE SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. 1949 SILVER INGOT ISSUE

By Harry Flower

One of the most interesting pieces in my Judaic Numismatic Collection is the below pictured coin-like silver ingot. I call it coin-like, because it is crown-size, it has passed as coins in trade but, it is actually a round ingot of silver. These pieces were issued by the firm of **Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited**, 114 Old Broad Street, London, England. They were produced by the Mint Birmingham Ltd., Birmingham, England in July 1949 by order of the London firm. The quantity produced was 101,400 pieces and all of these were shipped from London to the Far East. The price per piece at that time was 43½ d, corresponding to 83 U.S. cents. Today, these pieces are rare. This collector has never seen another, nor has he seen any in auctions. It is interesting because it is one of the few examples of numismatic issues from Jewish Banking Firms.

According to correspondence with the present Manager of Samuel Montagu & Co., it is certain that no other ingots, after the above lot, were minted. Subsequent shipments to the China were Marie Theresa Thalers. These beautiful coins were more acceptable than the plain silver ingots. The Samuel Montagu & Co. ingots were used in international trade, along with other silver trade dollars of the world, with the people of the

Orient.

The Samuel Montagu & Co. ingot is .999 fine pure silver, weighing one troy ounce (31.1 grams), 39mm. in diameter and is 3 mm. thick at the rim.

Neither side of this ingot bears portraits or devices. The obverse features two lines of 4 mm. lettering, "999 / Fine". At the 12:00 o'clock position near the rim, is a tiny "S" (for Samuel) and at 6:00 o'clock near the rim, is a tiny "M" (for Montagu).

The reverse features three lines of 3 mm. lettering "One / Oz: Troy / Silver". On the top of the 12:00 o'clock position of the rim, is a tiny "&" and at 6:00 o'clock is a tiny "Co."

Most numismatists know that coins may have edges of various types. The most common is the milled edge, also called reeded. Usually, this type is found on gold and silver coins, but also may be on coins of other metals and alloys. Other types of edges are ornamented edges, (such as wreaths or floral devices), chain milling, (geometric devices) and lettered edges (inscriptions). Seldom used is the Security Edge, that was used on the Samuel Montagu ingot.

This type of security edge, as devised by the London Mint, was de-

Continued on page 22





# Emergency Small Change Paper Tokens Palestine-Israel, 1942-1954:

From the early 1940s through 1954 there was a critical shortage of small change in the land of Israel. Most of this was due to the 2nd World War and the rise in the cost of living.

In 1942 the transportation companies in Palestine raised

By Sylvia Haffner

their fares from five to seven mils. The usual fare of five mils had been paid with a five- or ten-mil piece of the British Mandate currency, but with the rise in fare it was then necessary that change be made for three mils. Because of the lack of sufficient one mil coins, the transportation companies created issues of paper tokens to alleviate the shortage. Therefore, these tokens are not actually transportation tokens but *change tokens*.

All of the tokens were issued in paper or thin cardboard, except one which was struck in aluminum. Most issues are found with differences in color, the design of the control-cipher and affixes as well as the size of the tokens and the quality of paper used.

The shortage of small change lasted for many years and there are several issues by some firms who later merged and printed new change tokens as combined firms. Most of the early issues are rare for they were issued in small quantities expecting that the shortage would be alleviated. New issues were made as required and because of the high mortality rate of the flimsy tokens, many were destroyed when they became too worn to use.

At first sight the tokens could be mistaken for bus tick-

ets, whereas the latter are receipts for fare-money paid, and were even used in other grocery stores and other places for making small purchases.

The backs of the tokens may be found with the serial numbers, control numbers and affixes in many different variations such as six or eight-rayed stars, or a rectangular bar, or the word "NO," etc. The size of the tokens also vary in each emission and it is possible that these variations were intentional in order to keep alert for counterfeits.

The cost of the printing of these small change tokens by the transportation companies was usually as much as their face value, thus creating a financial loss. A quote from the *Yediot Hadashot*, a daily newspaper in Tel Aviv, Sept. 28, 1950:

"The paper Milim are emergency notes due only to the lack of coinage. Shahar (a combination of merged co-operatives), has turned to the finance ministry which has promised relief. Altogether, approximately 3,000 Israel Lirot paper Milim have been printed at almost this value in printing costs."

The following listing is of transportation companies who issued small change tokens in the period of 1942-1950:

Bath-Galim Cooperative, Ltd., Haifa  
Carmel Station Bus Co., Ltd., Haifa  
Darom Yehudah Ltd., Tel-Aviv and Vicinity, (Sud-Israel)  
Hamaavir Cooperative Society, Ltd., Tel-Aviv  
Hamkasher, Jerusalem  
Hever Cooperative Society, Ltd., Haifa

Ihud-Regev, Ltd. Bus Company, Tel-Aviv  
Jaffa Bus Company, Ltd. Jaffa

Mishmar Hamifratz, Ltd., Haifa  
Shahar, Haifa

In 1953, another crisis appeared in the monetary field because of the devaluation of the Israel Lirot on Feb. 13, 1952 to \$1 (U.S. Currency) from the \$2.80 established on Sept. 19, 1949. The transportation companies issued 5-Prutot emergency tokens featuring the red Star of David for the "Magen David Adom," which is similar to the American Red Cross.

Because of the short life-span of the tokens, the question arose as to why the transportation companies should reap the profits from the worn-out and/or destroyed tokens. It was therefore decided that the accrued monies from the loss of these tokens should be donated to the Magen David Adom.

The following listing is of transportation companies who issued small change tokens in the period of 1953 — with Magen David Adom "donation":

Beersheva City Transport Cinema (Union Branch in Israel)

Dan Bus Company, Tel-Aviv  
Eshed Bus Company, Haifa  
Haifa Merchants  
Hamkasher, Jerusalem  
Shekem (Army Stores)

No collection of Palestine and Israel's money is complete without examples of the small, but significant paper tokens that were so much a part of the everyday life in the country.

Many interesting facets of the country's history and econ-

Continued on page 22

Note: This article including 5 plates, is being printed in 2 parts. This is Part I. It is reprinted from BANK NOTE REPORTER of August, 1980, p. 22.

## Emergency Tokens

Cont'd from page 21

omy can be observed from these fascinating and often colorful tokens. They were issued by the various transportation cooperatives and not by the central or local authorities.

The use of three languages is particularly interesting. For example, the early Jaffa Bus Company (#13) issued tokens in Arabic and English only, this being an Arab-owned line. The same applies to the Carmel Station Bus Company (#3). Cooperatives such as Hamaavir in Tel-Aviv (#9); Hamakasher in Jerusalem (#10); and Mt. Carmel & Ahuza Bus Service in Haifa (#15) printed their tokens only in Hebrew and English, these being Jewish-owned lines.

There are however, tri-lingual tokens such as the Bath-Galim Co-op in Haifa (#1), a Jewish

line in Mandate times that later merged with other to form Hever (#1) which also issued a tri-lingual reverse.

The later tokens used in Israel during the early 1950s are uni-lingual: e.g., Dan (#5), Eshed (#7), Darom Yehudah (#6), Shahaar (#16). All are of the protot denomination and not the mills of the Mandate period. In this regard the Hamkasher (#10 and 10a) of the slightly earlier period are noteworthy for an inconsistency in terminology. The 1-mil token was issued in two versions: The first with the word "mil" in both Hebrew and English, while the second has the Hebrew word "pruta" as opposed to the English "mil". This also applies to the 2 mils/prutot token (#10b).

Only one company, Darom Yehudah (#6), appears to have issued in 1950 a durable metal

token, a 2-prutut aluminum piece the size of a ten-argorot coin (23 mm.).

As any visitor to Israel will attest, the public transportation system of the country is a most vital and characteristic aspect of everyday life, albeit somewhat hazardous for the uninitiated! This in part explains the interest in these colorful tokens no longer in use. The excitement of collecting them is enhanced by the periodic "finds" of small hoards of long-forgotten types, often dilapidated, but occasionally even in crisp condition. Shmuel Mat-alon, Tel-Aviv, discovered the Hever 1-mil with the tri-lingual reverse (#11-#1 Rev.) in 1978. So many surprises may be in store in the years to come.

*Part 2 will continue in the next issue of The Shekel.*

## Montagu Cont'd from page 20

tailed in the Royal Mint Report of 1932 and was later described by D.E. Smith in an article in 1943. The purpose, of course, of the various types of edges is to prevent, or to minimize, clipping, shaving or filing small amounts from coins as they circulate.

The Samuel Montagu ingot security edge consists of a groove, about .25mm. deep and about 1 mm. wide, making a circle around the center of the edge, leaving raised rims, about 1 mm. wide, on each side. These two edges on each side are reeded. The center groove is plain, but is twice inscribed by very tiny letters "Samuel Montagu". The enlarged sketch illustrates this security edge.

The Montagus were a family of English bankers who were prominent in politics and public life. Samuel (1832-1911), founded Samuel M. Montagu & Co., and it has been one of the most important private banks

in London for many years. He was a Liberal Member of Parliament for many years and was knighted Lord Swaythling in 1907. Samuel was strongly Orthodox, active in Jewish affairs and established the Federation of Synagogues in London in 1887. His descendants took prominent part in English Jewish life and were very active in British Government.

Today, Samuel Montagu & Co., Limited is one of the five British firms that meet every weekday morning in London and fixes the price of gold for that day. The 1949 Montagu silver ingot issue was just one small incident in the workings of this great, world known banking firm that was founded by a religious Jew over 100 years ago.

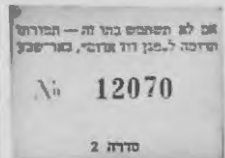
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1. Smith, D.E., "Coin Edges", *The Numismatist*, December, 1943.
2. *The Standard Jewish Encyclopedia*, Doubleday & Co., New York, 1959.
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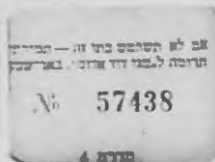
*The Security reeded edge.*





1

1a



2a



2b



2c



3a

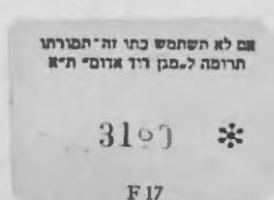
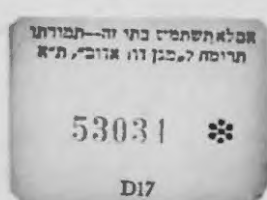
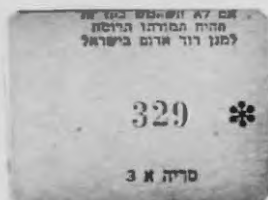


3

The Board of Directors of A.I.N.A.  
and the entire AINA membership  
mourn the passing of

**MANNY HAFFNER**  
beloved husband of SYLVIA

# PLATE II



4

Obv: wide insignia  
5

Obv: narrow insignia  
5a

#1 Reverse



#2 Reverse



6a



6



6b



7

7a



# SKELETON FOUND IN BAR KOCHBA HIDEOUT

By SRAYA SHAPIRO  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

LATRUN—Archaeologists have uncovered a skeleton in the underground hideouts used by Bar Kochba's men. A coin minted by Bar Kochba lay on the bones.

The discovery was made recently in the Eked ruins near here by archaeologists from Tel Aviv University's classical studies department.

Professor Mordechai Gichon, head of the department, said during a tour of the site last week that usually the presence of such a coin is taken as sufficient proof for dating an archaeological find.

But he would not confirm that the skeleton was really that of a Jewish rebel against Roman rule, during the three-year rebellion that broke out in 132 C.E. The bones are now being examined by pathologists at the university's school of medicine.

The caves of Eked ran for some 300 metres, reaching at places 10 metres in width. "It was here that the rebels hid before bursting into the open and driving the Romans out," Gichon said.

"Later, however, the Romans brought up reinforcements from Egypt and Syria, and the Jews returned to the underground. They were well equipped with weapons

and victuals and made frequent sorties until the Romans blocked all air channels and lucarnes (dormer windows) by heavy stones," said Gichon, who supervised the dig.

Gichon also supervised the dig conducted by Dr. Moshe Fisher at the ruins near Neve Ilan, 15 km. west of Jerusalem. The ruins there proved to be a fortress built by Alexander Jannaeus to guard the road to the Coastal Plain.

The fortress came into disuse during Queen Shlomzion's reign, when conditions in the area were comparatively safe. But a big structure, built by Jews after the Romans were already in titular control of Palestine, was uncovered by the diggers this season.

"The place was stormed and destroyed by Vespasian, when he made his way up to Jerusalem during the great rebellion of 69 C.E.," Fisher said.

It was the fourth consecutive digging season by the classical studies group under Gichon's direction. The digs are being financed by the Thyssen Foundation of Germany.

Reprint from *The Jerusalem Post* Sept. 7-13, 1980 issue, with permission.



Silver coins of the year 3 of the Bar Kochba revolt.

# GREATER N.Y. PAPER MONEY CONVENTION

The Greater N.Y. Paper Money Convention made its debut at the N.Y. Sheraton on Sept. 5 to Sept. 7. Everything went smoothly under the direction of General Chairman, Morris Bram and his efficient crew.

NASCA had a three session auction starting on Thursday and continuing through Friday and Saturday.

The educational forum with Ed Janis as moderator was excellent. The speakers were George Wait, Gene Hessler and Jackson Storm. Each speaker had slides and the audience had nothing but praise for the session.

The bourse was active and well attended. The U.S. Postal Service set up a cancellation booth on the mezzanine and were kept busy throughout the entire convention, this program was initiated by Nat Sobel.



Julius Turoff (Center) presents first place and Best-in-Show awards. (L.) Steve Taylor, and (R.) Wm. Horton.



Morris Bram awarding Neil Shafer plaque at the Sunday breakfast.

The exhibits were most interesting and historical. The awards were presented at a Sunday breakfast with Morris Bram as M.C. and special guest speaker, Neil Shafer. The prestigious "Bank Note Reporter Award" was presented by its editor, Bob Lemke to Phyllis Barilla for her Israeli bond exhibit with the title of "Introduction To Judaic Scripophily." The other awards were presented by Exhibit Chairman, Julius Turoff.

The best in show (Stanley Yulish Award) went to Steve Taylor for his type set of large U.S. currency.

First place U.S. large notes was awarded to William Horton.

First place U.S. small notes went to Henry Bergos

First place Israel—Howard Berlin

Second place Israel—Carl Rosenblum

First place foreign—Michael Druck

First place miscellaneous—Alan Weinberg

Second place miscellaneous—Phyllis Barilla

We are looking forward to next year with a bigger and better Paper Money Convention.



Bob Lemke, editor of the Bank Note Reporter presents his paper's special award to Phyllis Barilla.





Educational Panel. L. to R.: E. Janis, G. Wait, G. Hessler, J. Storm and M. Bram.

### Exhibit Award Cont'd from page 8

8. It is hoped that the competitive spirit should bring more exhibits and create increased interest.

All information on "Exhibit Certificate" should be directed to Stanley Yulish the AINA Club Coordinator  
Address: Stanley Yulish, Esq.  
600 Rockefeller Bldg.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114



Present at the Joint Conference were members of the Board of Directors and a distinguished guest publisher. *From left to right:* Stanley Yulish, Nathan Sobel, Moe Weinschel, AINA Pres.-Morris Bram, Chet Krause-President of Krause Publications, Julius Turoff, Fred Roganson and Ed Janis.



Joint Conference of the New York Regional INS Club representatives, including the INS of Brooklyn, INS of New York, INS of Long Island, INS of Queens and INS of Westchester. Also present were representatives from the INS of Connecticut and the INS of Pennsylvania. This was a trial workshop and feedback meeting which made an attempt to solve joint problems, and brought forth many new ideas.

# HOLY DAYS and HOLIDAYS

by N. Sobel, N.L.G.

Following is a synopsis of current Jewish holidays. If any one of our readers possesses medals or tokens pertaining to these holidays, please let us know, or better yet write an article, and include photos.

**Rosh Hashanah**, the beginning of the Jewish New Year, is also the beginning of the Ten Days of Penitence, which end with Yom Kippur. Sincere prayer and meditation help us to experience the reality of God and to dedicate ourselves anew to the establishment of His Kingdom on earth—the reign of freedom, justice and peace.

**Yom Kippur** (Day of Atonement) is a day of fasting and prayer when we strive to reawaken the latent spiritual power in our souls so that it may become an effective and directing force in our daily conduct.

**Sukkot** (Feast of Tabernacles) is the Jewish festival of thanksgiving on the occasion of the final ingathering of the harvest. The Sukkah symbolizes the wanderings of our ancestors in the wilderness of Sinai.

**Hosha'na Rabbah**, the seventh day of Sukkot, was the climax of the festival in Temple times, when seven processions were made around the altar, and many verses of Hosha'na (O Save!) were sung to the waving of the palm branches.

**Shemini Atzeret** (Eighth Day of Assembly), designated in the Bible as a day of holy assembly, is celebrated after the seventh day of Sukkot as the concluding festival of the season.

**Simhat Torah** (Rejoicing in the Torah) is the second day of Shemini Atzeret, when the reading of the Pentateuch is completed and begun anew for the coming year.



I.G.C.A.M. Greeting Card.



1981 "Seasons Greetings" token by I.G.C.A.M. mailed to all AINA members. Obverse depicts a panorama of Jerusalem.



A.I.N.A. "Seasons Greetings" token, minted by I.G.C.A.M. in Jerusalem, mailed to all AINA members. Note 1980 date. The 1981 - not yet issued. These tokens are free to ALL AINA members.

**JOIN A.I.N.A.**  
and receive Free

1. A.I.N.A. New Years token
2. I.G.C.A.M. New Years token
3. The SHEKEL, and much more



# ISRAEL—AMONGST TOP TEN WORLD CONFERENCE SITES

According to statistics contained in the latest annual report published in Brussels by the ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, Israel ranked ninth in the world in 1978 as an international conference site, hosting more such meetings than the Scandinavian and Eastern European countries and such traditional sites as Austria, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Interestingly, Israel hosted 25 per cent of all international conferences held in 1978 in Asia.

Israel's popularity as a major venue for international conferences stems in part from the country's wealth of highly sophisticated professionals, with special emphasis in the fields of medicine, science, technology and agriculture. The country, located at the crossroads of Africa, Asia and Europe—and just ten hours' flying time from North America—offers conference delegates a unique combination of an-

cient and historical sites and modern facilities, at a price that is considered to be very good value, especially for Americans.

Some 130 international congresses and conferences are scheduled in Israel in both 1980 and 1981. The first International Numismatic Convention too, took place here.



An aerial view of Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'ooma Convention Center, site of numerous international conferences, congresses and exhibitions. The Convention Center has a large assortment of meeting space, from small rooms to an auditorium seating 3000 to full exhibition space—plus complete back-up facilities. Binyanei Ha'ooma is connected to the Jerusalem Hilton Hotel (shown right).

## **New Theory** *Cont'd from page 11*

Temple. If this is the case then one could, for example, look at a coin as if it were a tray with a bunch of grapes laid upon it. This may be similar to the way in which certain offerings were presented in the Temple before it was destroyed, and this may well be an image that Bar Kochba was trying to retain on his coins, along with the images of other Temple implements.

It is even more plausible when one considers that the most common devices shown on the coins of the two Jewish Wars are Temple implements including amphorae, jugs, chalices, trumpets and lyres. The agricultural objects include palm branches (lulabs) and etrogs as well as grape bunches and vine leaves.

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## **Jewish Connection**

*Continued from page 13*

in Congress and he wanted this fact put on his tombstone in Cypress Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn.

Uriah P. Levy willed Monticello to the people of the United States, but his heirs were successful in overturning the will. One of the nephews, oddly enough named Jefferson Levy, bought the interest of the other heirs and restored Monticello still further. He finally sold it to a non-profit group which runs it today. If we could add an epitaph to the memorial of Uriah P. Levy it should read:

**"You made all Americans walk a little taller and left a proud heritage for Jews all over the world".**

*(No. 1 of a series, more to follow)*

# INSpirations

Your editor takes pleasure in announcing a new column—"INSpirations", dedicated to the unique accomplishments and anniversaries, of I.N.S. Clubs, as well as the formations of new I.N.S. Clubs.

## INS OF BROOKLYN 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. Nahum Hacohen's remarks, when he addressed the members present at the Sheraton Hotel, kicking off the Club's 10th anniversary festivities on May 4th, 1980.

"The I.N.S. of Brooklyn is ten years old. Today we are celebrating your first decade. A birthday of a great club. The greatest. You are unique and unusual. You have no equal. You grew from humble aspirations to phenomenal accomplishments.

What is it that makes this club so great: qualitatively and quantitatively? People! Leadership! A sense of mission! The love for Israel. The interest in its numismatics.

Ten years is a very brief period in the life of a person or an organization; it's a minute in the life of a nation. Israel is now celebrating its 32nd anniversary and it is still facing tremendous problems. No smaller than those of the United States in 1808, when it was 32 years old. Declaring independence is one thing; keeping it—is another.

My friends, Israel is the reflection of Jewish fate and Jewish faith. Today, we are facing a pattern of realities and contradictions. We are both envied and admired. We are both isolated and embraced. We are continuously undermined but determined to overcome. We are divided in our ideas, but united in our ideal. And above all, we are masters of survival.

Spiritual survival. Physical survival. Right there at the source. Keeping the tradition. Merging it. Building it. Updating it. Closing the gap between Biblical times, twenty centuries of dispersion and now the sophisticated 1980's.

Right now, we are issuing new coins and notes with the Shekel denomination. This is a perfect example of how our history and heritage are safeguarded and continued, and how this link with our past, with our roots, is kept and circulated.

On your tenth birthday, on behalf of the I.G.C.A.M.C., we all wish you many more happy returns. Remember, this is only a milestone. There is so much more to be done. And, we will do it together, in mutual cooperation and devotion. We are but one family—a mishpocha. It is a privilege to belong to it. This is a proud moment. Shalom".

*(See Proclamation  
inside back cover)*

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## SPECIAL JOINT DINNER IN NEW JERSEY

The Israel Numismatic Society of New Jersey and the Israel Numismatic Society of Central Jersey celebrated their combined Gala Inaugural Banquet, at The Martinsville Inn in Martinsville, N.J. on Sunday evening, September 21, at 5 P.M. A good time was had by all.



# I.N.S.S.J. GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

by Eric Baelen

With this August's meeting, the I.N.S. of South Jersey celebrated its 50th meeting. Held in conjunction with the Garden State Numismatic convention and held at the Cherry Hill Hyatt House, the evening was made especially memorable by having Morris Bram, who presided at the very first meeting, install the new slate of officers. The meeting

was preceded by a "Dutch Treat" dinner with club supplied celebration cocktails, and featured J.J. Van Grover as a guest speaker. The event was a spectacular success and one of the highlights of the show. Incoming president Dave Pollack was overheard making arrangements to invite Morris and J.J. to our "Diamond Jubilee" meeting to be held in 1982.



Left to Right—Sue Baelen—Treas., David Pollack—Pres., Larry Feldman—Sec., Morris Bram, Bob Weitz—2nd VP, Edgar Wolf—1st VP.

## Cincinnati - Latest INS addition

Reprinted with permission from "Coin World" - September 10, 1980

A gala crowd of more than 50 excited collectors thronged the Stouffer's Inn Bamboo room on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 19 for the inauguration of the new Israel Numismatic Society of Cincinnati, INSC, newest affiliate of the American Israel Numismatic Association, AINA.

AINA President Morris Bram flew with wife Lena from the association's Tamarac, Fla., headquarters for the occasion, joined by Nahum Hacohen of the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp., New York.

AINA members from INS groups of cities as far away as Los Angeles, Miami, New York and Cleveland, Ohio, were on hand as President *pro tem* Leonard Kirschner of INSC received the advice and counsel of the experienced INS leaders present.

Attorney Kirschner, chief prosecutor of Cincinnati's Hamilton County, has been re-

gional, state and city chief of B'nai B'rith, America's major Jewish service organization. He was named outstanding prosecutor of Ohio in 1979.

AINA's Bram acted as master of ceremonies, beginning the festive meeting by sketching the history of the national organization from its inception, "just after the Six-Day War in 1967," when the fledgling group created its popular Levi Eshkol medal in honoring Israel's victorious prime minister.

AINA activity 13 years later includes such major conventions as the Greater New York and Greater Los Angeles Coin Conventions, with the upcoming New York Paper Money Convention a newcomer on this busy scene, Bram noted.

The Miami Beach Mid-Winter show is now under AINA management, with 205 dealers signed up for this coming show, the AINA chief reported, while planning was already ad-

vanced for the 1981 Study Tour to Israel.

Hacohen, head of the Liaison Office for North America of IGCMC, filled in the meeting attendees on the newest plans of the government corporation in both coins and medals. The Haifa native recalled his younger days at camp in Loveland, Ohio, and his pleasure at being back in America's mid-west.

The Centenary of the birth of Zionist activist Ze'ev Jabotinsky will be marked by both coins and medals, the one-time Indiana University student reported, with Proof gold pieces limited to 7,500 pieces. The medals will be unlimited in production for a one-year period, Hacohen noted.

Next year will be the official 40th anniversary of the Holocaust, Hitler's "Final Solution to the Jewish Question," the IGCMC spokesman somberly

Continued on page 32

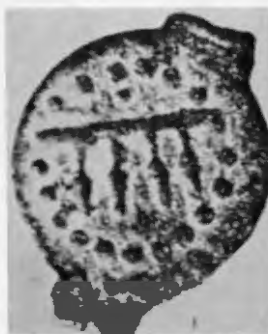
### Midrash Cont'd from page 14

emphasizes the significance of the Menorah in Jewish life. Why did Moses question G-d's instructions? Obviously, he recognized that supreme care had to be taken in the construction of the Menorah and it was with trepidation that he accepted that responsibility. The Menorah was not just a ordinary lamp but rather the eternal symbol of G-d's spirit in the world.

As explained by the renowned 19th century Torah scholar, Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch (see *The Pentateuch, Translation and Commentary* by S.R. Hirsch, Judaica Press, 1971, New York), the center candlestick of the Menorah symbolized the oneness of G-d, from whom all mankind derives his existence. The six branches emanating from that main stem represented the physical world which was created by G-d in six days. Each of those six lamps turned inward, towards the single

stick, so that their flames flickered in that direction to signify man's allegiance to G-d and their unity of purpose.

Whether legend or fact, the *Midrash of the Menorah Medal* provides the Jewish numismatist with a deep sense of pride in the heritage of his hobby. It is further confirmation of the uniqueness of Judaic Numismatics which, unlike any other phase of collecting, is so firmly rooted to the stirring events of the Torah.



### Cincinnati Cont'd from page 31

observed, with a medal in preparation to mark the mid-June Conference of Holocaust Survivors, to be held in Israel.

Hacohen characterized the ongoing numismatic issues of the State of Israel as important "common denominators" for the Jewish state and Jews living in the Diaspora.

An exciting new approach to Holy Land history, the IGCNC official revealed, is a Christian Clergymen's Committee just organized in Jerusalem, composed of the heads of several major Christian denominations in Israel.

The task of this body will be advising the corporation of significant themes in Christian history for numismatic recognition.

Bram resumed the podium to identify numismatic leaders at the meeting, including past U.S. Mint Directors Eva Adams and Mary Brooks, past

American Numismatic Association Presidents John J. Pittman and Virginia Culver, *Coin World* Editor Margo Russell, and catalog author Sylvia Haffner.

Among writers introduced were *Coin World International* Editor David T. Alexander, numismatic columnists Harold Flartey of New Jersey and Numismatic Literary Guild treasurer Leon Lindheim.

Given a particularly warm reception was a seven-member delegation of the Israel Numismatic Society of Los Angeles, led by founder Murray Singer and including Cliff and Bernie Roth, celebrating that night their 50th wedding anniversary.

Dealers present included New Yorker J.J. Van Grover, member of the AINA board; from Sidney, Ohio, came John and Margaret Humphris, researchers and writers.

Cleveland numismatist Stanley Yulish rose as AINA legal counsel and past club coordinator to offer AINA's full cooperation to INSC chief Kirschner. "This is like coming to a wedding," Yulish quipped, "you're starting out on your own life, but we're here to help."

Yulish advised calling on all local and regional talent, particularly experts, writers and compilers such as Alexander and Humphris.

In his opening remarks, the new club leader thanked his guests and predicted a steady growth of the Israel Numismatic Society of Cincinnati, whose mailing and meeting addresses will soon be decided. It is expected that the society's membership will include not only collectors in the Greater Cincinnati area, but those up the Great Miami valley towards Dayton as well.





OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN  
CITY OF NEW YORK

# Proclamation

WHEREAS, THE ISRAEL NUMISOCIETY OF BROOKLYN IS A TEN-YEAR OLD NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION, WHICH COLLECTS AND DISSEMINATES NUMISMATIC INFORMATION FOR THE EDUCATION AND ENJOYMENT OF ITS MEMBERS AND THE COMMUNITY; AND

WHEREAS, THE ISRAEL NUMISOCIETY OF BROOKLYN HAS DISCOVERED IMPORTANT INFORMATION WHICH RELATES TO ANCIENT AND MODERN ISRAEL, JUDAICA, AMERICANA AND SPECIFICALLY TO THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN; AND

WHEREAS, THE ISRAEL NUMISOCIETY OF BROOKLYN IS A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION, WHICH HAS ITS LARGEST AND MOST VIABLE BRANCH IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN; AND

WHEREAS, OVER THE YEARS, THE ISRAEL NUMISOCIETY OF BROOKLYN HAS CREATED MORE METALLIC ISSUES THAN ANY OF ITS SISTER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COUNTRY; AND

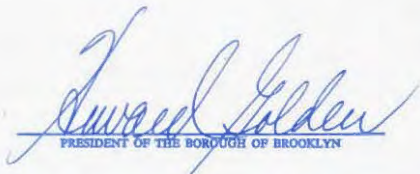
WHEREAS, ON THE OCCASION OF THE ISRAEL NUMISOCIETY OF BROOKLYN'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY, THE PEOPLE OF BROOKLYN THANK AND HONOR THE SOCIETY FOR ITS OUTSTANDING RECORD OF PROFESSIONALISM IN THE STUDY OF NUMISMATICS;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HOWARD GOLDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM THE 4TH DAY OF MAY 1980, AS

ISRAEL NUMISOCIETY OF BROOKLYN DAY

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND CAUSED THE SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN TO BE AFFIXED THIS 30TH DAY OF APRIL 1980.



  
PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

May 4th, 1980 was declared as "INS of Brooklyn Day" by the Boro President of Brooklyn, Mr. Howard Golden, and a Proclamation was presented to Nat Sobel, on behalf of the I.N.S. of Brooklyn.

# **FUTURE A.I.N.A. EVENTS**

## **GREATER MIAMI BEACH INTERNATIONAL MID-WINTER COIN CONVENTION HELD SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION**

**JANUARY 15TH - 18TH, 1981**

DEAUVILLE HOTEL  
67th ST. & COLLINS AVE.  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

JACK GARFIELD, GENERAL CHAIRMAN

EXHIBITS - BOURSE - EDUCATIONAL FORUM  
(AUCTION BY LIGHTHOUSE RARE COIN GALLERIES)

## **13TH ANNUAL STUDY TOUR OF ISRAEL**

**MARCH 12TH - 26TH, 1981**

### **SPECIAL HIGHLIGHTS:**

- Special A.I.N.A. Silver Tour Medal for each participant
- Port cruise on the Mediterranean in Haifa
- Visit to the Israeli Navy
- Planting a Tree
- Cultural event in Tel Aviv or Jerusalem
- Visit to a Night Club
- Special banquets celebrating A.I.N.A.'s Bar Mitzvah Study Tour
- Special numismatic gift to tour participants from the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation

## **9TH GREATER NEW YORK COIN CONVENTION HELD SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION**

**APRIL 30, MAY 1-2-3, 1981**

NEW YORK SHERATON HOTEL  
7th Ave. At 56th St.  
NEW YORK CITY

JULIUS TUROFF, GENERAL CHAIRMAN

EXHIBITS - BOURSE - EDUCATIONAL FORUM - AUCTIONS  
(CONVENTION AUCTION BY STACK'S)

(SPECIAL JUDAICA AUCTION BY NASCA)